

Saint Augustine in Spanish unsuccessfully attacked

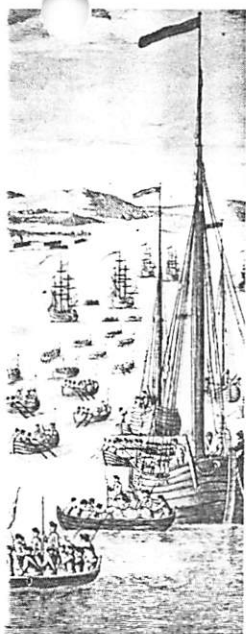
with the signing of the terms of the treaty, Br. the Hudson Bay Acadia, which was also kept only Cape Breton e Saint Lawrence. The ad won were so vaguely wed fighting.

748), named for the Brit-North American counter-Succession. Fighting again French colonists in the

ops under William Pep- of Louisbourg, on Cape t the Treaty of Aix-la- var, returned the fortress ided for each side to give war.

(1754-1763) was the last over French and British Unlike the three earlier and then spread to Amer- in America. Its European ar, began two years later,

ome more intense as Brit- xpanded over the years. agree on the boundaries utes also arose over the and around lakes George nt, both countries claimed gheny Mountains and the



the Public Archives of Canada

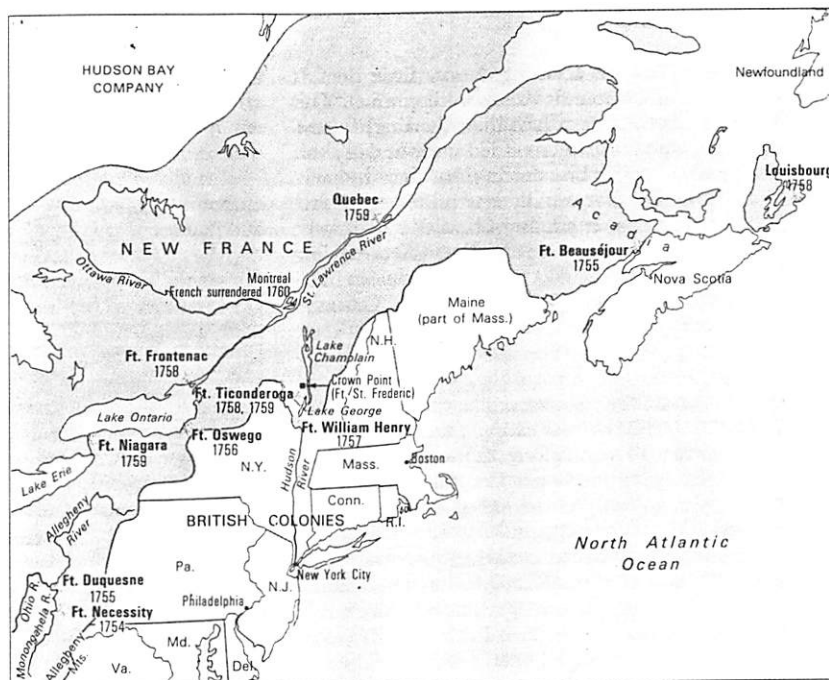
The French and Indian War

The French and Indian War led to the end of France's colonial empire in North America. The war also established British dominance over most of the French possessions there. This map shows where the major battles of the war took place.

- British possession
- French possession
- Colonial boundary
- Major battle
- Fort
- City

0 200 Miles
0 200 Kilometers

WORLD BOOK map



Mississippi River. The French called their North American possessions *New France*. In 1749, the French explorer Céloron de Bienville traveled through the Ohio River Valley to reinforce France's claim there. The first Ohio Company sent Christopher Gist to survey the same area in 1750. In 1753 the French built a chain of forts along the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania. Lieutenant Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia sent George Washington to the commander of the new forts, protesting against French occupation of the area. But the French refused to leave. In 1754, Washington led a small force of colonial troops to force the French to withdraw. They were attacked and defeated near Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), in the war's first battle.

Meanwhile, representatives of seven colonies met in Albany, N.Y., to plan military action. Benjamin Franklin also proposed a plan for political union, but the delegates did not adopt it. See ALBANY CONGRESS.

French Successes. In 1755, General Edward Braddock led a band of British soldiers against Fort Duquesne. Braddock was unfamiliar with North American methods of warfare, which often involved surprise attacks from behind trees and concealed spots. He refused to take advice from his experienced American officers, who included Washington. Braddock and his soldiers marched into an ambush. Many were killed, but Washington succeeded in leading some of them to safety.

The British also failed to take Crown Point and Fort Niagara. They succeeded in capturing Fort Beauséjour in what is now New Brunswick. But much bad feeling was aroused when New England colonial troops exiled a large group of French Acadians for disloyalty.

The Marquis de Montcalm took over the leadership of the French forces in 1756, and led attacks against Fort Oswego and Fort William Henry. The French troops outfought the English and seized both these forts.

British Victories. William Pitt became the political

leader of Great Britain in 1756. His leadership gave new life to the British cause in North America. British forces in 1758 captured Louisbourg, Fort Frontenac, and Fort Duquesne. In July, 1759, they took Fort Niagara, Fort Ticonderoga, and Crown Point. Meanwhile, General James Wolfe began to besiege the city of Quebec, which was held by 15,000 French troops under General Montcalm. In September, after a siege of almost three months, Wolfe's army stormed the Plains of Abraham, above the city. A short but decisive battle ended in British victory (see QUEBEC, BATTLE OF). The fall of Quebec marked the real end of the French and Indian War, although the struggle continued until General Jeffery Amherst took Montreal in 1760.

By the terms of the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, Great Britain received Canada and most French possessions east of the Mississippi River. The Spanish territory of Florida also went to Great Britain. Spain received all French land west of the Mississippi, and the Isle of Orleans, which included the city of New Orleans and controlled the mouth of the Mississippi. France's great colonial empire in North America was reduced to only two tiny islands south of Newfoundland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon. The Caribbean islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe were returned to France as part of the bargain. Spain remained Great Britain's only rival in North America.

RICHARD HOFSTADTER

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